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THE INTELLIGENCER.

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Readers of the Daily Intelligencer  
leaving town can have the paper  
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States or Canada, postpaid,  
for three months \$1.30; for one month,  
45 cents; for two weeks, 20 cents.  
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sired.

B. & O. Station and a Proposed Stockyard.

Having made all the preliminary ar-  
rangements and secured the necessary  
property, the receivers of the Baltimore  
& Ohio road will begin the erection of the  
new passenger station as soon as the  
contract can be let and the materials be  
got on the ground. The station will  
be a \$100,000 structure, modern in design  
and up to date in equipment and will be  
a credit to both the road and the city of  
Wheeling.

This much is assured. In connection  
with the matter, however, there has been  
some talk of the establishment of a  
stockyard on the vacant lot opposite the  
site of the new station, and under the  
impression that the project was well un-  
der way, the Baltimore & Ohio officials  
yesterday stated that they would not  
construct the station if the stockyard  
was to be located there. It appears that  
the owner of the property, Mr. Reymann,  
fully realizes the importance of the Bal-  
timore & Ohio improvement and will not  
permit the lot to be used for that pur-  
pose.

The position of the railroad people was  
perfectly right. They have gone to a  
great deal of expense in securing the site  
that will permit them to land their pas-  
sengers in the heart of the city, and on  
which they propose to build a station that  
will be an ornament to Wheeling. The  
information they received that a stockyard  
opposite the entrance to the new station  
would be established, naturally discour-  
aged them from carrying out their enter-  
prise. The fact that there is now no likelihood of the stockyard  
proposition being carried out will remove  
the last obstacle in the way of the con-  
templated improvement, and within a  
short time the Baltimore & Ohio road  
will have in Wheeling a station that will  
be in harmony with the importance of  
the city and a credit to the road.

West Virginia Miners and the Strike.

Dr. John A. Myers, late director of the  
Experiment Station at the University,  
in an interview with a reporter of the  
Milwaukee Sentinel, gives the situation  
of the West Virginia coal miners and the  
reason of their attitude with reference  
to the strike in a way that covers the  
question from a practical standpoint.  
Dr. Myers' statement of the superior ad-  
vantages our coal fields have over those  
of other states is most interesting.

He shows that the veins of coal in West  
Virginia are so thick and so free from  
impurities that ten tons of coal can prob-  
ably be mined here for less expense than  
three tons in most other places in the  
country. Any one, he says, can see that  
the labor organization cannot exist that  
can take from the West Virginia miners  
their right to profit by this provision of  
nature. For this reason, Dr. Myers  
thinks that it will be difficult to persuade  
men who are paid satisfactory wages  
and are having more than they can do,  
that they should quit work and take up  
the grievances of others who are trying  
to live under adverse conditions of na-  
ture and commerce combined. He con-  
tinues as follows:

"Nature has also been lavish in provid-  
ing for West Virginia a great variety of  
the best coal in practically unlimited  
quantities. Until within a few years we  
have had difficulties in reaching the  
markets, but these have been overcome  
and we can now lay down our coal in  
most of the leading markets of the coun-  
try in competition with other coal fields."

"Under these conditions there can be  
no permanent adjustment of the con-  
flicts brought about by these strikes or  
labor agitation. It is simply a question  
of the 'survival of the fittest' and our  
miners claim to be the fittest. Nature  
has so adjusted it. The owners of coal  
property in West Virginia have all made  
money. Even where they have not oper-  
ated the property the increase in com-  
mercial value of the coal properties has  
been astounding to persons not familiar  
with it. An increase of value in coal  
properties in the state ranging from 200  
per cent to 500 per cent in ten years is no  
exaggeration. These are facts, and the  
activity in the coal business of the state  
is only in its infancy. The veins of coal  
extend for miles without varying more  
than a few inches in thickness, say from  
seven and one-half feet to eight feet four  
inches, or in about that ratio. This is  
almost pure coal of the finest quality.  
For every foot in thickness of vein under  
the present system of mining the opera-  
tor can take out 1,000 tons of coal per  
acre. That is, if he has an eight foot  
vein he can take out 5,000 tons of coal.  
Suppose he only nets twenty cents per  
ton on that coal, I leave you to determine  
the actual value of that coal land per  
acre if it is being operated. If it is not  
being operated it is increasing in value as  
a knowledge of these conditions becomes  
known throughout the country."

To men familiar with other coal re-  
gions of the United States, where the

miners' lot is a hard one by reason of the  
narrow veins of coal and the difficulties  
of mining, this description of the enor-  
mous wealth of the coal fields of West  
Virginia seems almost fabulous, and yet  
Dr. Myers has not told the half of it. The  
vast riches are just now in the throes of  
a development which will make West  
Virginia the greatest coal producing  
state in the Union, and this means work  
for more thousands of men who can earn  
better wages than are received by the  
miners in any part of the country, by  
reason of the superior natural advan-  
tages pointed out by Dr. Myers.

Miners elsewhere who are urging the  
West Virginia miners, who have steady  
work at good pay, to join the strike, are  
fully aware of these conditions, and  
realize what a task they have before  
them. Should the men in this state go  
out through sympathy for their broth-  
ers in other states, who are not so well  
treated as they are, they would make a  
very great sacrifice, and it would remain  
to be seen whether they would profit by  
it in the end. It is this consideration  
which will probably govern their move-  
ments.

**About Strikes.**  
How history is repeating itself. Just  
after the passage of the McKinley bill  
there were strikes, labor troubles and  
business disturbances all over the coun-  
try. Now even before the new tariff bill,  
which places heavier duties than did the  
McKinley monstrosity, the same things  
are being enacted. The same causes will  
always produce like results.—Fairmont  
Index.

Yes, there were strikes after the pas-  
sage of the McKinley bill, but not so  
many as there were before that time, nor  
so many as we have had since the pas-  
sage of the Gorman-Wilson bill, which is  
still in effect, by the way. Labor strikes  
have occurred in this country and in  
other countries under all conditions. Be  
fair and reasonable and tell the whole  
truth.

No sort of tariff law can affect human  
greed and human nature. In the very  
best of times strikes have occurred  
against injustice or in favor of improved  
conditions. Some strikes have not been  
based upon reason and others have been.

It may be proper to remark, in this  
connection, however, that the present  
low rate of wages in this country has  
been reached since the Republican tariff  
policy was voted down at the polls in  
1892. If it has not been wholly due to re-  
duced tariff schedules, the depression of  
industries and prices in consequence of  
the era of Clevelandism and Wilsonism,  
and the uncertainty and anxiety pend-  
ing the agitation of the business world by  
financial theorists, and a general crusade  
by quack political doctors against the  
existing order of things, have had some-  
thing to do with it. During this period  
workmen were glad to get employ-  
ment at any price. Now, with signs of  
a coming improvement, they are very  
naturally taking steps to bring them-  
selves back to the condition in which the  
beginning of four years of panics and  
business depression found them. And  
every one hopes that those good times  
will soon arrive. Pessimistic growlings  
will not help to speed their coming.

That Ohio "Rout."

The esteemed Register is informed that  
the Intelligencer does know that Mc-  
Lean's first choice for governor in Ohio  
was not nominated, and that the Regis-  
ter construes this to have been a "rout"  
of the McLean forces, and of "bosses."  
It also knows that the logic of the Regis-  
ter's point is that it regards the McLean  
crowd as the ring crowd and McLean  
himself as the boss. It likewise knows  
that the Ohio Democratic convention was  
for McLean for United States sena-  
tor, and that this in reality was the main  
point with McLean. What does he care  
for the governorship if his tools are in  
the majority in the legislature sufficient-  
ly strong to make him senator?

If the situation in the convention was  
an overwhelming defeat of bossism, why  
is it that it is accepted on all sides that  
a Democratic legislature will mean John  
R. McLean, hoodler, of the District of  
Columbia, for senator? There is not  
much in the Register's talk about Mc-  
Lean being "turned down."

New York is solving the problem of  
what to do with the children of the poor  
in summer to keep them from the moral  
and physical dangers of the street. Ten  
school houses in the tenement district  
are opened to the children of the poor and  
"vacation schools" are conducted. The  
children are not instructed from books,  
but, as the New York World expresses it,  
they will learn the lessons of cleanli-  
ness and manners and industry under  
the sugar-coated delusion that they are  
merely "playing about" in the large well-  
ventilated school rooms, which are much  
more to their liking than the hot, badly  
ventilated, over-populated tenement  
houses. One hundred and fifty  
thousand children are expected to attend  
these schools this summer.

The terrible disaster in New York  
state, in which the village of Metainah  
was swept away and many lives lost by  
water from a bursted reservoir, is an-  
other one of those occurrences which it  
seems could be averted. The careless  
patching up of an old reservoir, or the  
neglect to make needed repairs, or to  
build a new one when needed, has been  
responsible for more than one affair of  
this kind.

Sixteen British soldiers were killed by  
Bashi-Bazouks in Crete while interfering  
to protect Christians from massacre by  
the sultan's men. Great Britain is one  
of the European powers dickerings with  
the sultan over the eastern question and  
one of the powers that the sultan con-  
tinues to defy. Now what is the queen's  
government going to do about this latest  
affair?

The Kentucky National Democrats  
convened yesterday. Their earnestness  
and enthusiasm is an indication that the  
Bryan Democracy will have on its hands  
a condition and not a theory this year, as  
it did last year.

A New York newspaper is conducting  
a crusade against street noises. Some  
valuable pointers might be gained by a  
visit to Philadelphia.

Nebraska, Mr. Bryan's state, has se-  
cured a \$1,000,000 packing house and a  
\$500,000 sugar refinery. Mr. Bryan will  
probably protest against the idea that

these valuable acquisitions will benefit  
his state any. He can see nothing good  
in anything but his favorite hobby.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The women will all be down on the  
Kentucky widow who gave a young  
man \$25,000 to marry her. All the men  
will now begin to prance around and  
act as if they thought they were worth  
something.—New York Press.

The possibility of the ocean cables be-  
ing destroyed in the event of war is  
causing uneasiness in some circles. New  
Yorkers would hardly possess the pa-  
tience to wait the slow return of ships  
to find out whether the prince of Wales  
was late for breakfast or had a fit of  
sneezing.—Chicago Record.

There never was a thing by the wit  
of man so well devised but that in  
course of time change therein became  
needful; and, if this generalization be  
true of the liturgy of a church, as is  
avowed in the stately preface to the  
English "Book of Common Prayer,"  
much more is it true of a thing so full  
of detail, and dealing with commodities  
of such varying value and demand, as a  
commercial tariff. Yet what it is not  
only desirable, but possible, so to frame  
a tariff law that, while its details may  
be changed from time to time, its policy  
shall be permanent. And this is likely  
to be achieved by the passage of the  
measure now in committee of confer-  
ence between the two branches of Con-  
gress.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The hopeful tone which newspapers of  
all parties are showing when speaking  
about the business outlook in the fiscal  
year which has just begun is signifi-  
cant. No such note of encouragement  
has been heard before for several years.  
In the government's finances, of course,  
the recent exhibit has been better than  
at any time since 1890. In general busi-  
ness the prospects of the next twelve  
months are bright. Outside of the  
ranks of the corporals' guard of pro-  
fessional calamities the prevailing  
view is that an era of business activity  
and prosperity is close at hand.—St.  
Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is estimated that American farm-  
ers will gain \$60,000,000 from the rise in  
wheat. Last year it was the campaign  
cry of a boisterous party that neither  
wheat nor anything else could ever rise  
in price till the mills were thrown open  
to silver.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Those newspapers that are calling  
lustily on the civil service commis-  
sioners to call the administration down,  
are unable to appreciate the delicacy  
of the position of the commissioners.  
They have official heads of their own  
which they desire to save.—Washington  
Post.

The manner in which Mrs. Lease di-  
vides her time between politics and  
mortgages would indicate that she has  
not quite made up her mind whether  
she will be a Joan of Arc or a Hetty  
Green.—Washington Star.

When the Sultan of Morocco heard  
that two United States war ships would  
soon be confronting him in the harbor  
of his capital, he became good. The  
sultan of Turkey will never experience  
a like change of heart until there is an  
allied fleet in the Bosphorus. The col-  
lective notes which he receives he sim-  
ply flies away for future reference and  
goes on with his war preparations.—  
Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Farmer's Creed.

Cottman's Rural World: We believe  
in small, well-tilled farms; that the soil  
must be fed as well as the owner, so that  
the crops may make the farm and farmer  
richer.

We believe in thorough drainage, in  
deep plowing and in labor-saving im-  
plements.

We believe in good fences, barns con-  
veniently arranged, good orchards and  
gardens, and plenty of home raised hog  
and hominy.

We believe in raising pure-bred stock;  
or in grading up the best to be gotten un-  
til they equal the thoroughbreds.

We believe in growing the best varie-  
ties of farm crops, and saving the choic-  
est for seed.

We believe in fertilizing the brain with  
phosphorous, as well as applying it to the  
soil.

We believe in the proper care and ap-  
plication of barnyard manure.

We believe that the best fertilizers are  
of little value, unless accompanied by  
industry, enterprise and intelligence.

We believe in rotation, diversification  
and thorough cultivation of crops.

We believe that every farm should  
own a good farmer, and that every good  
farmer will eventually own a good farm.

Wept at the Wrong Place.

Youth's Companion: There are times  
when bathos is showered only upon the  
dead. T. P. Silleck says that on one  
of his holiday excursions he visited  
Mount Vernon, and there, in the  
grounds, he came upon a middle-aged  
lady, kneeling before a building, and  
some distance from the monument. She  
was bathed in tears. Mr. Silleck walked  
up to her and asked if she were in  
trouble.

"No, sir," said she. "Thank you very  
much. I am not in trouble, but my pa-  
triotic feelings overcome me when I  
gaze upon the tomb of the Father of  
His Country."

"I quite understand," said Mr. Sil-  
leck, gently; "but, my dear madame,  
you have made a mistake. This is not  
the tomb of Washington. It is over  
yonder. This is the icehouse."

And, drying her tears, the old lady  
moved quietly away.

"Curiously Enough."

The coal miners' strike has brought  
to the public attention some facts as to  
the effect of the Wilson tariff law upon  
this industry. The Wilson law, it will  
be remembered, reduced the rates of duty  
on coal thirty-five cents per ton. It hav-  
ing been seventy-five cents per ton un-  
der the McKinley law and reduced to  
forty cents per ton under the Wilson  
law, Congress President Rutherford, of  
the United Mine Workers' Association,  
states that the wages of miners have  
been reduced about thirty-five cents per  
ton since 1893, the very year in which  
the free trade Congress met and began  
framing the Wilson act, which reduced  
duties thirty-five cents per ton.—Char-  
leston West Virginian.

Responsibilities.

Admit into thy silent breast  
The voice of but one human soul  
And instantly thy soul will join  
In jubilant accord.

The perfume of a single flower  
Inhale the breath of God,  
And in the garden of thy heart  
A thousand buds will nod.

Toward one star in heaven's expanse  
Direct thy spirit's flight,  
And thou wilt find in the wide world,  
For the lost lamb in summer time  
The land where the ice wagons are!  
—Johanna Ambrosius.

The Best Land.  
There's a land that is better than this,  
But we don't hope to see it afar;  
For the best land in summer time is  
The land where the ice wagons are!  
—Atlanta Constitution.

HIVENS are not dangerous to life, but  
they are a prolific breeder of misery and  
poverty. Live's clothing gives in-  
stant relief, even in the worst case of  
this and other exasperating diseases of  
the skin.

PIANOS, ETC.



The Strongest Indorsements....

Of some of the leading pianists attest  
to the superior merit of the pianos  
we sell. Singers find the tone of our  
instruments peculiarly sympathetic—  
a point in favor of a piano that can-  
not be overlooked.

Milligan, Wilkin & Co.

IN A HUMOROUS VEIN.

Seemed Impossible.—Solomon—"Rach-  
el Isaacson turned up her nose ven I  
proposed." His Mother—"I don't see  
how she could do such a thing."—  
Brooklyn Life.

Shopping Incident.—"No, madam, we  
can't take back that waist; you have  
worn it." "What if I have? You ad-  
vertised it as 'changeable silk.'"—De-  
troit Free Press.

An Expert Observer.—Charley Checks  
—"Wouldn't yer like ter be an umpire,  
Sammy, an' get into all de games free?"  
Sammy Spots—"Naw! what would be  
de use?—dem fellers never see nuttin'  
uv de game."—Puck.

A Maritime Casualty.—Brown—  
"There's old Captain Saltsea. Had  
lots of money once. Owned one of the  
finest ships ever built in the United  
States; but he lost her." Robinson—  
"How?" Brown—"Playing faro."—Puck.

His Flancces—"I should tell you,  
Baron, that I will not have a penny of  
my own until dear mamma is called  
away." Baron von Stoneyhausen—"Den  
e mussst vid battelle for vot you  
call 'de happy day,' my leetle loaf!"—  
Tid-Bits.

Mrs. Gray—"I like a good drink of  
hot water in the morning, but we can't  
get it at our boarding-house." Mrs.  
Black—"I used to have the same diffi-  
culty in our boarding-house, but now I  
take coffee. It answers every purpose."  
—Boston Transcript.

"It is getting," said the pessimistic  
man, "that a United States senator can  
not preserve his self-respect." "Oh, I  
dunno," said the optimist. "There are  
chances for him to clear enough to  
make him have a pretty good opinion of  
himself."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Vernacular.—"Your daughter  
seemed a little shy this morning," said  
the old friend of the family to his Pitts-  
burgh host. "Shy?" echoed the proud  
parent. "You must be mistaken. Maud  
can't be shy. She won't from me on a  
queen full last night."—Cleveland  
Plain Dealer.

University Advantages.—"Billy, you  
have no use for your classical educa-  
tion now that you are married." "Well,  
you're way off. I use my college yell  
on the baby every night!" "On your  
baby? What good does that do?"  
"Why, lots of good; it makes him  
scream for his mother like mad."—De-  
troit Free Press.

How to Keep Warm.

Talk about it.  
Guzzle beer.  
Fill up with whiskey.

Always keep in the sunshine.  
Swear at everything and all the time.  
Keep a thermometer so you can tell  
when it is hot.

Eat all the meat you can get between  
your false teeth.  
Keep saying you think it is going to  
last forever.

Run several squares to catch a car.  
Wear thick clothes and high collar.  
Don't try to sleep at night.  
Swill ice water.

Worry.  
Sweat.  
Pret.

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars re-  
ward for any case of Catarrh that can-  
not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J.  
Cheney for the last fifteen years, and  
believe him perfectly honorable in all  
business transactions and financially  
able to carry out any obligations made  
by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists,  
Toledo, O.  
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Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken interna-  
lly, acting directly upon the blood and  
mucous surfaces of the system. Testi-  
monials sent free. Price 75c. per bot-  
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Calls the traveling public's attention to  
their new passenger service between  
Wheeling, Cincinnati, Lexington and  
Louisville. Quickest time. Best service.  
Scenery along the Ohio river, from  
Wheeling to Cincinnati unsurpassed.  
You can leave Wheeling on the fast line  
at 7:30 a. m., connecting at Kenova with  
the Chesapeake & Ohio, F. F. V. Lim-  
ited, (the finest equipped train in the  
world), arriving at Cincinnati at 5:00 p.  
m., Lexington at 5:20 p. m., Louisville  
at 8:15 p. m. This time is not being  
made by other lines. Give this new  
line a trial. If you do you will take  
no other in the future.

SOME for ten, some for twenty and  
some for thirty years have suffered  
from piles and then have been quick-  
ly and permanently cured by using De-  
Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great  
remedy for piles and all forms  
of skin diseases. Charles R.  
Goetze, Market and Twelfth streets;  
Chauncey Sinclair, Forty-sixth and Jac-  
ob streets; A. E. Scheele, No. 607 Main  
streets; Exley Bros., Penn and Zane  
streets; Howie & Co., Bridgeport.

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5:10 p. m. Through sleeping cars on  
12:25 a. m. and 5:10 p. m. trains.

Apply promptly for sleeping car  
space.  
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Passenger and Ticket Agent.

DON'T thin your blood with sassa-

fras or poison it with blue-mass; but  
aid Nature by using DeWitt's Little  
Early Riders, the famous little pills for  
constipation, biliousness and stomach  
and liver troubles. They are purely  
vegetable. Charles R. Goetze, Market  
and Twelfth streets; Chauncey Sinclair,  
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cathartic  
in the  
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Are a mark of refinement. They  
make the plainest dinner taste bet-  
ter. They make the sugar sweeter,  
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make an artistic pleasure of eating.  
We have a very beautiful line of  
Crocker, China and Glassware.  
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ments. Write for rates.

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\$10 per week. Send for booklet.  
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Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.

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convenience. Passenger elevator to street.  
300 beautiful suites, having two and six  
windows each. Many with baths attached.  
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let, showing hotel, diagram of city, etc.  
Coach meets all trains. Parlor orchestra.  
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